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May 27, 1898

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[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from April 11 to April 28, 1898.

Locality	Plague.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....					1	1		
Osaka Fu.....					2			
Tokyo Fu.....			4	2	3			
Aichi Ken.....					5	2	4	1
Akita Ken.....					2	2		
Awamori Ken.....					1		14	3
Chiba Ken.....								
Fukui Ken.....								
Fukuoka Ken.....					2		2	
Fukushima Ken.....							11	4
Gifu Ken.....					1	1		
Gumma Ken.....					2	2		
Hiogo Ken.....								
Hiroshima Ken.....								
Ibaraki Ken.....								
Ishikawa Ken.....								
Iwate Ken.....							5	1
Kagawa Ken.....								
Kagoshima Ken.....					2			
Kanagawa Ken.....			2	1	7	1		
Kochi Ken.....								
Kumamoto Ken.....								
Miyagi Ken.....					4	1	22	5
Miyazaki Ken.....								
Miye Ken.....								
Nagano Ken.....								
Nagasaki Ken.....	(a) 1	1						
Nara Ken.....								
Niigata Ken.....					1			
Oita Ken.....					2	1		
Okayama Ken.....								
Okinawa Ken.....								
Saga Ken.....					6			
Saitama Ken.....					4	2		
Shidzuoka Ken.....								
Shiga Ken.....								
Shimane Ken.....								
Tochigi Ken.....								
Tokushima Ken.....								
Tottori Ken.....								
Toyama Ken.....					1			
Wakayama Ken.....							2	
Yamagata Ken.....							1	1
Yamaguchi Ken.....					2	1	3	1
Yamanashi Ken.....								
Yehime Ken.....							19	6
The Hokkaido.....								
Taiwan (Formosa).....	246	?						
Total.....								

a Case from Hongkong steamship in quarantine.

MOROCCO.

Regulations against plague.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch from the consul-general at Tangier in regard to the steps which are being taken to keep the plague out of Morocco.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tangier, April 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 31 of the 6th instant, relative to the issuance of health certificates by the consular agent at Mogador. According to my information from Mr. Burke and from leading shippers, the practice of taking out these certificates to accompany shipments of goat skins or hides to the United States has prevailed at this and other Moorish ports for many years. It existed long prior to the epidemic of cholera here, three years ago. I do not find that they are required with similar shipments to other countries, and some time ago I informed the principal shipper here that I knew of no reason for their issuance. He preferred, however, to take them out, and although I have acquainted him with the Department's present instruction, he still expresses the desire to do so until his consignees direct him otherwise. He tells me that while making a shipment some months ago via Gibraltar and the Anchor Line, the agent at Gibraltar wrote him to send such a certificate.

I have now notified all consular agents at ports from which shipments are made that certificates that the port of shipment is free from cholera or other contagious or cattle diseases are no longer required by the Government of the United States with shipments of goatskins or hides, and I have directed them to so inform shippers. I have added that if shippers desire a certificate for any reason of their own, they may take them out, but that is optional with them. I will likewise inform shippers at this port.

In this connection I have the honor to report that the necessity for circumspection in connection with the receipt of goat skins and hides into the United States from Morocco may soon arise. Since the appearance of the plague at Djiddah the diplomatic corps here have strenuously endeavored to persuade the Moorish Government to prohibit the annual pilgrimage to Mecca this year, but without avail. Last year, in deference to the representation of the corps, the Government did prohibit the pilgrimage, but it has refused to do so this year. The grand vizier says that "the pilgrimage is one of the great essential precepts of religion and ordained by divine law, and neither the Makhzen (Moorish Government) nor anybody can interfere with the shra so as to deny the divine ordinances being followed by their adherents." And he adds, that "although they (the Moors) may be fully aware that one of them going thither will never return, and that death would result to all of them, yet they would desire it and seek it, willingly spending their money and sacrificing themselves in obeying the divine law in joy and gladness."

At the same time the grand vizier expressed a willingness to consider the establishment of a quarantine station for returning pilgrims, and negotiations with respect thereto are now proceeding. The diplomatic corps, acting as a sanitary council under certain rights and privileges heretofore granted them by the Moorish Government, have decided to put in force from May 1 next the regulations of 1896 respecting the arrival of Mohammedan travelers at Moorish ports. I inclose a copy of the same herewith. If the plague should prevail to any extent among the Mohammedan pilgrims, notwithstanding the precautions taken, there is danger of its introduction into Morocco. Some pilgrims go overland and such a pilgrimage is counted as more meritorious.

The Italian Government has already forbidden the importation into Italy of any skins or hides from Morocco or other Bombay states, as a precautionary measure. The other governments have not done so, nor can I see any present necessity for such a precaution, as the pilgrims have not yet begun to return, and there is no suspicion of the plague here at present. I will keep the Department informed of any new developments.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. PATRIDGE,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2—Dispatch No. 37.]

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS AT THE MOORISH PORTS.

Article 1. Vessels having pilgrims on board, that is to say, native Arabs who have made the voyage to Mecca at the end of the Mussulman year which precedes that in which they return to Morocco, will be sent to the lazaretto of Mogador Island, where the pilgrims will disembark to be submitted to a quarantine of observation and disinfection.

Art. 2. Vessels bringing a number of pilgrims under 25, will not be sent to the Mogador Island, but the pilgrims will be submitted, in each case, they and their baggage, to a disinfection, and the sanitary council besides reserves to itself the right of submitting them to a quarantine of observation.

Art. 3. All Arabs and natives who arrive at Morocco in the course of the first five

months of the Mussulman year will be considered and treated as pilgrims, unless they are able to prove that they have not been at Mecca at the end of the preceding Mussulman year. Those pilgrims who have been admitted into the town of Gibraltar or a Spanish port, will be exempt from the above, providing they prove this fact by a certificate from the authorities thereof.

Art. 4. To facilitate the control, the sanitary delegate at Tangier will deliver gratuitously to each Moor who should go to Gibraltar, Algeciras, or Cadiz, during the first five months of the year, a personal pass available only for his journey to and from the port, which pass must be delivered to the sanitary delegate on the bearer's return.

Art. 5. The expenses caused by the measures mentioned in Art. 2 will be defrayed by those interested, viz, the shipping companies.

Art. 6. The present rule does not abrogate that of October 24, 1892, which remains in vigor for all dispositions that are not in contradiction with the preceding articles.

BUSSCHE, *President.*

TANGIER, *September 17, 1896.*

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 149, including 10 from smallpox.

Month of April, 1898. Total deaths, 138. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 205, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 7 correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 30.0, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 10.3.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 107; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 39; whooping cough, 70; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. In greater London 1,951 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 27 from measles, 14 from diphtheria, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 7 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 5.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 39.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 164 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 7 correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 17.7, and the highest in Perth, viz, 34.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes